FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PERUGIA CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 5-DAY SESSION

Host Supports Protesters

AU211835 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 84 p 3

[Report by permanent correspondent "V.K."]

[Excerpts] Rome, 18 Jul -- The beginning of the Perugia conference, which is being attended by representatives of movements and organizations from throughout the world, by delegates and persons of different political, social, and religious organizations and movements, did not pass without individual protests and disputes. Of 59 invited pacifists -- mostly from the East European countries -- who do not represent the official movements in their countries, only three Hungarians have arrived. The others -- as is claimed -- have not obtained visas. For this reason the host of the conference, the Coordination Committee of the Italian Peace Committees, found it necessary to express solidarity with "all pacifists and movements in the East who, despite their intention, cannot participate at the meeting."

A protest demonstration in this sense was staged at the beginning of the conference by a group of activists of the small left-wing party Proletarian Democracy. If this demonstration "was allowed," this does not mean that the conference accepted it. Ken Coates, secretary of the Russell's Peace Foundation, said it was because the preservation of peace is the first task, the preliminary condition for the struggle for human freedoms and rights.

Italian representative Rasimeli recalled, while disassociating himself from the protest demonstration of the Proletarian Democracy, that it is not only in the East, but also in Latin America, in Turkey, and in some other countries, that one's free expression is not allowed. However, the peace movement cannot isolate itself within the logic of blocs, within the logic of conflicts between the East and the West.

It goes without saying that the organizers of the Perugia conference have not nurtured the illusions that unity can be reached on everything in such a heterogeneous and diversified movement as the struggle for peace, a struggle in which millions of people of different, frequently opposing political, ideological, and religious orientations are engaged, but people who are united with the desire and goal to preserve and protect peace in the world, and this in the present circumstances means the very survival of mankind.

SFRY Delegate Speaks

AU231645 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 20 Jul 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Perugia, July 20 (TANJUG) -- The third European convention on nuclear disarmament ends tomorrow, Saturday, its five-day work with its 1200 participants having reached an accord that the strategy of the world struggle for peace must, at the same time, encompass development problems, too. Many participants in debates during the convention have stressed that disarmament problems are not a mere question of relations between the two superpowers, but that economic and political inequality in the world is primarily the cause of the present threat of war.

Yugoslav expert for disarmament Bogdan Osolnik stated in a debate that the charged international economic situation demands an urgent solution in order to eliminate all threats to peace. In this context Osolnik stressed activities of the Movement of Non-alignment as an important factor in efforts to preserve world peace and security, overcome crises and accelerate development.

Hungarian Delegates

LD221855 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Perugia, July 22 (MTI) -- At the closing session of the 3rd European convention on nuclear disarmament in Perugia members of the Hungarian delegation, together with delegates from other socialist countries, stressed that although all concrete proposals that can be made for the limitation of armament from the freezing of military expenditure to the rejection of violence are included in the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty, the United States and its allies have not given a genuine response. In Perugia several Western socialist and socialist democrat delegates proposed, inter alia, that the peace movements, individuals and groups interested in the renewal of peace movement should hold a seminar on their tasks in Hungary.

The Hungarian delegates returned to the idea at a press conference on Saturday afternoon. Laszlo B. Sztanyik, deputy president [title as received] of the National Peace Council, said that the initiative promotes further dialogue between the representatives of the East and the West. Despite the disturbing tone of some debates, the Hungarian delegation leaves Perugia with the hope that the major Western European peace movements are ready to cooperate with the peace organizations of the socialist countries. We sincerely hope, he added, that organizers will make greater efforts in the future to keep anti-socialist rhetoric off the conference room, and lay more stress on the essential issues concerning the protection of peace. In such case there will be no obstacle to the participation at next year's convention of the Hungarian peace movement and the representatives of the other socialist countries.

Romanian Delegate

AU240703 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0635 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Rome AGERPRES 24/7/1984 -- The Romanian representative to the third convention on nuclear disarmament, in the Italian town of Perugia, presented during the debates the conception of Romania and Nicolae Ceausescu on the political situation of the contemporary life, highlighting the need to half the arms race and pass on to concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place.

Charter 77 Sends Message

PM201325 London NEW STATESMAN in English 20 Jul 84 p 20

[Charter 77 signatories' open letter to Perugia peace conference: "Democratically Yours"; first paragraph editorial introduction]

[Text] Participants at the third conference on European nuclear disarmament taking place in Perugia, Italy this week have been sent an open letter expressing greetings and support from the Czechoslovak human rights group, Charter 77. The letter is signed by the three current Charter 77 spokespersons, and 13 other notable Charter 77 figures, including former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, internationally-renowned playwright Vaclav Havel, and Dr Jaroslav Sabata, whose exchange with British historian E.P. Thompson was carried in the NEW STATESMAN (1 July 1983 and 4 April 1984).

This list of signatories, spanning the whole spectrum of political tendencies within the Charter, makes this letter its most representative statement on the peace issue to date. This is an edited version.

Europe for the Europeans -- the watchword of our Dutch friends holds out the prospect of a major breakthrough to a just and democratic peace. This perspective sums up most clearly what are our common interests and aims. What is becoming increasingly obvious is that our various strivings for national emancipation and all other emancipatory efforts in both parts of Europe can develop fruitfully only within the context of increasingly effective and motivated international solidarity.

Please, appreciate, (however) that in our situation, anything reminiscent of ill-thought out, or even even ill-considered, strivings for peace "at any price" is greeted here with justified repugnance. This is not solely due to recollections of well known historical events and a reaction to the appeasement positions of Munich, but also to the Czechoslovak events of '68 (which for some, were no more than "a traffic accident on the road to detente"). There are still simple minded folk who, in the heat of the battle against NATO modernization, seem to regard Charter 77 as some sort of warmongering outfit. On that score we would merely say that in view of the geographical position of our state, such an attitude on our part would be tantamount to a highly developed suicidal tendency.

However, dialogue really is something other than an exchange of pleasantries. Therefore, permit us to continue our criticism of a certain tendency within the Western peace movement. We seek to do so in the most constructive manner possible. Our criticism relates to the fact that this movement is, after all, a part of the multitudinous world-peace movement (it can hardly fail to be part of it), and as such it has something in common with the official peace movement in our part of Europe and thus with that section of the peace movement which is closely linked to the policies of the governments of the Warsaw Pact countries. One expression of this was the fact that the Prague World Peace Assembly, held shortly after your second Berlin Conference, was attended by representatives of certain of your organizations and groups. We do not know what conclusions you drew. We are not competent to draw conclusions about Prague on your behalf but permit us to touch on what we see as most important in the polemic around Charter 77. It is not so much the fact that a West Berlin participant, in response to a delegate of the German Greens, stated that the so-called dissident issue was not a matter for the international peace movement, but something that had been injected into it artificially by anti-communists, as much as the fact that his words could still be greeted with a storm of applause. It would be absurd, of course, for us to blame you for the applause that was given to a harmful speech. We are aware that in certain influential circles in our part of Europe it has already been suggested that Edward Thompson, and END, [European Nuclear Disarmament] in general, are CIA stool pigeons.

It is nonetheless alarming that at such a diverse and broad forum as the Prague Peace Assembly openly anti-democratic speeches were applauded. We would be deceiving ourselves were we to seek consolation in the argument that it was an assembly engineered along certain lines and that the anti-democratic speeches were applauded solely by the convinced partisans of undemocratic practices.

We believe, however, that representatives of the Western peace movement with quite liberal views also applauded, albeit perhaps reluctantly, or at least remained silent, sincerely taking the position that the question of political systems and political democracy and everything else relating directly and practically to them really to not belong in the peace movement since there is only one thing of vital interest do humanity and that is to stave off the nuclear war which threatens to break out between the different social and political systems. We regard this tendency to be an unjustified concession to the conservative understanding of peaceful coexistence of two contradictory social systems and one harmful to the cause of peace.

It is a concept, and the Polish crisis underlines this most eloquently, held by those who lack confidence in their own people and one which has become enmeshed in the idea that socialism can only be built buttressed by military force and police might. Such a concept of coexistence is crumbling before our very eyes. The talks in Vienna have dragged on for ten years already, the Geneva talks have been broken off and in Stockholm they are marking time.

This is no path by which the peace movement will achieve any of its long term objectives, neither a nuclear free Europe, nor a Europe free from the presence of foreign trooops, nor the dissolution of the blocs, nor yet getting out of the blind alley created by the deployment of medium range nuclear missiles

The only way out of the blind alley into which the policy of military might has driven Europe is to express principled opposition to this policy and to formulate instead a policy genuinely to unite all those opposed to the nuclear madness in a mighty democratic coalition expressing the authentic wishes of the inhabitants of Europe. Today's woeful situation would not be possible were the people of Europe not divided "internally" both ideologically and politically. This internal division is the basis for the "external" division of Europe.

Our view of the spiritual basis for a policy capable of achieving the broadest possible alliance of democratic and peace forces and hence of breaching the surviving cold war structures and ideologies may be summed up as a desire to overcome this dividion and move towards a new internal unity, one inspired by democratic and moral strength (for example, the awareness that peace and democracy are indivisible, that it is naive to consider building peace on the ruins of civil liberties and democratic rights, that basic values of justice, freedom and human dignity are superior to a mere concern for biological survival). The hour of such a breakthrough will have come the moment we will be able to meet together in Prague around a table freely and without a police presence but with the participation of the official Czechoslovak side. But if we are to achieve a democratic majority within the peace movement we must prepare ourselves much better than in the past. We are convinced that your own talks in Perugia will also make a notable contribution to this end.

Final Resume Accepted

AU231646 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1754 GMT 21 Jul 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Perugia, July 21 (TANJUG) -- The third European convention of peace movements on nuclear disarmament closed its five-day session here this evening, Saturday, by accepting a resume of the debates and discussions. Some 1200 delegates from Europe, and all other parts of the world, including representatives of a number of nonaligned countries and liberation movements, participated at the meeting, which the head of the Yugoslav delegation, Slavko Komar, called a European anti-nuclear congress. Delegations and representatives of European socialist countries' peace movements took part at the meeting for the first time (the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania). A special meeting of the representatives of European neutral and nonaligned countries was also held here, to review the role of their countries' peace movements in the process of cooperation and security in Europe. During the neutral and nonaligned European countries' meeting, it was stated that the security of these countries was highly jeopardized, although there were no nuclear weapons or foreign military bases on their soil. For this reason, future joint initiatives were discussed, including Austria's proposal to create a de-nuclearized belt with fewer conventional arms around Austria and other neutral and nonaligned countries. The representatives of these countries also discussed cooperation among their peoples and the contribution of their peace movements and organizations to mutual acquaintance and cooperation in all spheres.

LUKANOV RETURNS FROM GDR COOPERATION MEETING

AU221417 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned home from Berlin yesterday where he attended a session of the Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between Bulgaria and the GDR. He was welcomed at Sofia Airport by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and by representatives of the GDR Embassy staff in Bulgaria.

COMMUNIQUE ON FILIPOV VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

AU192101 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jul 84 p 7

["Joint Communique on the Official Friendly Visit of Comrade Grisha Filipov to Socialist Ethiopia"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Government of Socialist Ethiopia and of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official, friendly visit to Socialist Ethiopia from 13 to 15 July 1984.

A cordial and fraternal welcome was accorded to Comrade Grisha Filipov which was an expression of the existing friendly ties between the BCP and COPWE, as well as between the governments and the peoples of the two countries.

Comrade Grisha Filipov was received by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of COPWE and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, to whom he conveyed most cordial, fraternal greetings from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. Comrade Grisha Filipov presented a written invitation to him on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, inviting a party-government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia to attend the celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

During the visit, Comrades Grisha Filipov and Fisseha Desta signed a protocol on economic, technical, and trade cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Socialist Ethiopia.

Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Fisseha Desta, assistant secretary general of the PMAC and member of the COPWE Executive Committee, analyzed the bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries and exchanged views on certain international issues of mutual interest.

The talks were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding. A full unanimity of views of the two countries on all the issues discussed was noted.

Participating on the Bulgarian side were: Stanish Bonev; candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Toncho Chakurov, member of the BCP Central Committee, member of the Council of Ministers Bureau and first deputy minister of machine building; Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Kiril Malinov, first deputy chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union Central Council; Asen Velkov, chief of the Office of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Georgi Kusov, Bulgarian ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia.

Participating on the Ethiopian side were: Hailu Yemanu, minister of Industry and member of the COPWE Central Committee; [following names as published] Mercie Idjigu, minister, and chief of the main department for planning the national revolutionary campaign for developing the Supreme Council for Central Planning and also candidate member of COPWE; Tibebu Bekele, permanent secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Kesela Mulat, permanent secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Trade; Hamibsa Uakoya, permanent secretary at the Ministry of State Farms; Habte Mariam Seyum, deputy chief of the "International Ties" Department at the COPWE Central Committee, and Tekila Amelga, chief of the European Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Grisha Filipov acquainted the Ethiopian side with the Bulgarian people's achievements in building a developed socialist society and with the tasks set by the 12th BCP Congress and the National BCP Conference (March 1984) on a worthy commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria acquainted the Ethiopian delegation with the specific actions of the principled and consistent foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria directed toward establishing and strengthening an atmosphere of peace, understanding, and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe, and in the world, as well as toward stabilizing international peace and security.

Comrade Fisseha Desta appraised highly the remarkable Bulgarian successes in building a developed socialist society under the leadership of the BCP, and expressed wishes for further great successes to the Bulgarian people. He backed the constructive consistent, and principled policy of Bulgaria in the Balkans, in Europe, and in the world, as well as the proposal by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, to transform the Balkans into a nuclear free zone.

Comrade Fisseha Desta briefed the Bulgarian side on the achievements of the Government of Socialist Ethiopia and of COPWE in strengthening the revolutionary achievements and in carrying out socioeconomic reforms in the interest of the Ethiopian working people. The Bulgarian side was also acquainted with the 10-year long-term plan and about its importance for the development of Ethiopia. He also briefed the Bulgarian side about the closing stage for preparing the foundation of a vanguard party of the working people based on the principles of scientific socialism.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers congratulated the Ethiopian people on the successes achieved in building a new society. He expressed Bulgaria's full support for the efforts of Socialist Ethiopia to protect the territorial integrity of the country and to secure a final victory of the revolution. He resolutely condemned the provocations and aggressive actions which are continuing against the Ethiopian people and assessed highly the efforts of Socialist Ethiopia to establish and maintain good-neighborly relations and close cooperation. The Bulgarian side appraised highly the resoluteness of Socialist Ethiopia in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid as well as the role it plays in strengthening the unity of the African countries within the framework of the OAU, and its contribution to the common efforts for strengthening international peace and security.

The two sides reviewed bilateral relations in detail. They were pleased to note that the fruitful ties and cooperation between Bulgaria and Socialist Ethiopia are developing and strengthening on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and declared themselves in favor of the further expansion and deepening of these ties and cooperation.

Comrades Grisha Filipov and Fisseha Desta were pleased with the development of the ties and cooperation between the BCP and the COPWE which are of decisive importance for the development of the comprehensive relations between the two countries.

They also reviewed the fulfillment of the agreements on economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Ethiopia and expressed satisfaction with the results achieved.

The two sides expressed a firm desire to continue to expand and deepen the comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Socialist Ethiopia.

Grisha Filipov and Fisseha Desta expressed serious concern over the increasing tension in the international situation and over the military threat caused by the militant policy of the most reactionary circles of international imperialism, which encourages the escalation of the arms race, aimed at achieving military supremacy and at imposing diktat in international relations -- something which is a realistic threat to world peace and security.

They condemned the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of some NATO-member European countries, and emphasized that this step increases the threat of a nuclear conflict.

Grisha Filipov and Fisseha Desta highly assessed the peaceful foreign policy of the socialist countries whose chief goal is to avert a nuclear disaster.

The two sides expressed firm support for the constructive proposals of the socialist countries on reducing international tension and halting the arms race. In this connection, they emphasized the need to direct the efforts of all peace-loving forces to preventing the threat of a nuclear war and to establishing an atmosphere of mutual confidence and constructive cooperation among all peoples.

Reviewing the present situation in Africa, the two sides noted with serious concern the gross military, political, and economic interference of international imperialism in the domestic affairs of the African countries, which is the main cause of the existing instability on this continent, for the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia, and for the oppression of the people of South Africa by the racist regime of Pretoria.

The two delegations expressed support for the struggle of the people of Namibia for national liberation and independence under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) -- their only legitimate representative. They advocated the immediate application of UN Security Council Resolution No 435 on realizing the irrevocable right of the people of Namibia to independence. They rejected linking the issue of decolonizing Namibia with the presence of the Cuban international forces in Angola, viewing it as a secondary issue unconnected with the decolonization of Namibia.

The two sides castigated the criminal system of apartheid and racial discrimination of the Republic of South Africa and its policy of aggression and of destabilizing the neighboring African countries. They condemned the recent maneuvers of this racist regime aimed at deceiving the international public by artificially creating an impression of following a peaceful policy in this area.

They denounced the recent visit of the prime minister of the Republic of South Africa to certain West European countries which has publicly demonstrated the collusion of certain West European countries with the efforts of the racist regime of Pretoria to break out of its international isolation.

Grisha Filipov and Fisseha Desta expressed wholehearted support for the people of South Africa led by the African National Congress in their struggle for socioeconomic and political independence as well as against racism and apartheid.

They highly assessed the decisive role of the United Nations for African unity and for the defense of the interests of the African peoples struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

The two sides reaffirmed their adherence to the principles and goals of the United Nations and stated that the two governments will achieve a close cooperation and interaction at each international forum with the purpose of contributing to raising the effectiveness of the UN as an important factor for maintaining world peace and security on the basis of strictly observing the UN Charter.

Comrade Grisha Filipov expressed gratitude on his behalf and on behalf of the delegation for the cordial welcome and hospitality accorded to them by the delegation of the government and people of Socialist Ethiopia.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET SANDINIST LEADERSHIP

AU211505 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to the National Leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation and the Main Council of the Government for National Construction of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf we send to you and to the heroic people of Nicaragua most cordial greetings on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution.

During the short period following the toppling of the Somoza dictatorship, the heroic Nicaraguan people, under the leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation, have achieved considerable successes along the path toward socioeconomic reforms and toward freedom and democracy.

Facing the threats and gross pressure on behalf of U.S. imperialism and of the armed attacks of the mercenary gangs organized by the U.S., the Nicaraguan people are courageously defending their revolutionary achievements and their right to independent development, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Nicaragua has become an inspiring example of the peoples' striving for freedom, independence, and social progress, and a symbol of the struggle of a nation defending its right to self-determination and national dignity. The struggle of the Nicaraguan people has won the sympathy of the forces of peace, democracy, and progress in all parts of the world.

We take advantage of this opportunity to again express our complete and staunch solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people and with their efforts for a just political solution of the problems in Central America.

We reaffirm our readiness to further develop and expand the relations between our two countries for the benefit of the peoples of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Nicaragua as well as in the interest of peace, security and social progress in the world. We wish you, dear comrades, further great successes along the path toward building a peaceful, free and democratic Nicaragua.

ZHIVKOV GREETS FLORAKIS ON BIRTHDAY; AWARD

AU230837 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following message to Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party [KKE]:

Dear Comrade Florakis: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, of all Bulgarian Communists, and on my own behalf I greet you most cordially on your 70th birthday. The Communists and working people of socialist Bulgaria know you as a selfless Communist who has devoted his entire life and efforts to the benefit and happiness of the Greek people, the cause of the Greek workers class, and strengthening the unity of all progressive forces in the country. They deeply respect you as a noted figure of the international communist and workers' movement, a fierce internationalist, and a fearless fighter against fascism, imperialism, and reaction, and for freedom, democracy, social progress, and peace in the world.

Closely connected with the destiny of your people and its most cherished dreams and aspirations, you, as general secretary of the Central Committee of the KKE, have for many years devoted your efforts and energy to making your party one of the most influental political forces in the country, which is struggling to solve the vital problems of the workers' class and of the entire Greek working people. We highly respect your contribution to strengthening and expanding the traditional relations and fraternal friendship between the BCP and the KKE. I am confident that these relations will further develop and strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the name of our common struggle for peace and socialism, and in the interest of the friendship and fruitful cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece and between the Bulgarian and Greek peoples.

On the day of your 70th birthday please allow me, dear Comrade Florakis, to wish you long years of good health, happiness, and new and even greater successes in your highly responsible work and in the struggle of the Greek Communists for the triumph of the great communist ideal.

X X X

The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the basis of Article 93, Paragraph 23 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has decided:

Comrade Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the KKE, is awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order of his great merits for the development of the fraternal relations between the BCP and the KKE, for the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and on his 70th birthday.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

N. Manolov, secretary of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

RIGHT WING INFLUENCES MONDALE'S NOMINATION

LD201053 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] The Democratic Party Convention, which elected Walter Mondale as the party's candidate for president and, as candidate for the post of the vice president, for the first time in American history a woman, Geraldine Ferraro, ended in San Francisco last night. Mondale's nomination is the result of various machinations of the right-wing party bosses supported by conservative-minded members, to whom Walter Mondale appeared more acceptable than the representative of the so-called new generation, Gary Hart, and in particular the black leader, Jesse Jackson. The influence of the party's right-wing leadership was also manifested in the ambiguity and consistency of the final text of the election program adopted by the convention. Although the program sets out the party's aim to defeat Ronald Reagan in the coming November presidential election, it contains, however, mostly just general formulated standpoints and not a single realistic and specific proposal to resolve the difficult domestic and foreign policy problems facing the United States.

MONDALE PLATFORM ALMOST SAME AS REAGAN'S

AU231204 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Jul 84 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary: "Mondale Has Made the Finale"]

[Text] The Democratic Convention, which opened in San Francisco on Monday, has decided with final validity that in the closing duel for the presidential chair, Republican Ronald Reagan will be faced by Walter Mondale. The miracle that his rivals, Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson, were hoping for did not materialize -- the vice president of Jimmy Carter's administration won more than half of all the votes. In keeping with the intentions of the stage managers of the preelection circus, both "countercandidates" declared that they would support him in the election campaign.

A different situation prevails, however, in the broad members base. So far, its attention has been led astray, to the jungle of all kinds of forecasts, preelection "fortune-telling," and various analyses and estimates, which usually lose their validity once they appear in the press and, even if they retain their validity, are of no practical value. This is the traditional American way of concealing the fact that very little is said, and only vague references are made to the PROGRAM [word in upper case is published in wide-spaced type] of the potential president. The general formulations to the effect that it is necessary to improve social conditions, to limit the state debt, and so forth, then give the newly elected president room to maneuver -- naturally, at the expense of the broad strata of the population.

The 2,191 votes out of 3,933 that Mondale won indicate quite a lot. They show that there exist considerable differences even among the elite of the Democratic Party that convened in San Francisco. The party program that was to set the tone of Mondale's speeches between now and the elections of 6 November included, among other things, demands to change the sharp anti-Soviet line of present U.S. foreign policy, to freeze nuclear armament on the basis of an agreement with the USSR, to stop the production of MX intercontinental missiles, and to seek a peaceful settlement in Central America. Many speakers at the convention demanded also other measures that could reduce the danger of a nuclear war breaking out. However, through its behind-the-scenes policy the leadership of the Democratic Party managed to ward off this trend. Thereby, the Democratic platform has drawn, in fact, so close to the Republican one as to be almost indistinguishable from it.

The program still features a call for reinforcing the military strength of the United States and NATO. The orientation toward a clearly militarist line persists and there is thus, once again, nothing new that could attract voters and radically change the existing balance of forces in the American domestic political arena. All the more difficult will be Walter Mondale's position in the November finale.

BENO DELEGATION VISITS NICARAGUA ON ANNIVERSARY

Departs Prague

AU191616 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak delegation led by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague for Nicaragua by air yesterday. The delegation will take part in the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the people's Sandinist revolution, which overthrew Somoza's hated dictatorship and opened up the path to building a new, just Nicaraguan society. At Ruzyne Airport, the delegation was seen off by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Karel Kovar, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, and Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. Aquiles Centeno Perez, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the CSSR, was also present.

Husak Sends Telegram

AU211355 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, congratulating him on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution in his country. Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, has also congratulated Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, on this occasion.

Delegation Returns

LD212050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] The Czechoslovak delegation headed by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which took part in Nicaragua in the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution, today returned to Prague. The delegation was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Jan Fojtik, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Karel Kovar, deputy director of a Central Committee department, and Stanislav Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

STROUGAL CONGRATULATES FRANCE'S FABIUS

AU231214 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 20 Jul (CTK) -- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of congratulations to Laurent Fabius in connection with his appointment as premier of the French Republic.

HUSAK SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO GROMYKO

LD171743 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has sent a congratulatory telegram to an important representative of the CPSU and Soviet state, Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, on his 75th birthday. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee as well as on his own behalf, he pays a high tribute in the telegram to Comrade Andrey Gromyko's activity in responsible party and state posts in building a socialist society and in carrying through the peace-loving, principled foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The congratulatory telegram also singles out the great merits of Andrey Gromyko in strengthening the cohesion and unity of the countries of the socialist community and the international communist and workers' movement as well as his share in the struggle to avert the threat of a nuclear war and to preserve world peace. The telegram states appreciation for Comrade Andrey Gromyko's contribution to the deepening of the indestructible friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU and between the people of both countries. Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, has also sent a congratulatory letter to Andrey Gromyko on his 75th birthday.

CHURCH PAPER EDITOR ON KATHPRESS 'FABRICATIONS'

LD201535 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Some Western information media and in particular Austrian KATHPRESS have been spreading fabrications lately about the alleged attempts to form in the CSSR some kind of national Catholic Church. In this connection we have asked Canon Frantisek Hochmann, chief editor of KATOLICKE NOVINY, for his views:

[Begin Hochmann recording] Between 2 and 6 July a consultative meeting was held in Rome between Czechoslovak and Vatican delegations. The talks were characterized as frank and constructive. The delegations decided to continue in them in the foreseeable future. At the close of the meeting the delegation was received by Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, secretary of state of the Vatican, who stressed that he liked the CSSR and regarded himself as its friend, and he even expressed his desire that the mutual contacts be genuine as between friends. These were undoubtedly talks that were useful and beneficial to both sides. Apparently the very fact that new talks took place caused concern among those circles in the West that orient themselves not toward a useful dialogue but toward provoking tension, unrest and confrontation. These circles are not interested in good relations between the CSSR and the Holy See, and they are by no means concerned either about the church and the believers or about how to regulate matters of common interest, which have not been tackled for a long time, but are concerned exclusively with misusing the church and religious issues for attacks against the CSSR totally at variance with the interest of the church and believers. Thus some Western information media, in order not to have to carry only a constructive report about the talks in the Vatican, linked this report with incredible slanders and fabrications. Thus, for instance, the infamous Austrian press agency KATHPRESS, which has already manufactured more than one outrageous slander and lie hostile to the CSSR, and after it a whole number of Western information media, this time invented a story purporting that some kind of a secret meeting was held at the end of June in an exclusive hotel in the High Tatras on how to form a national church in the CSSR that would extricate itself from Rome and subordinate itself to the spiritual leadership of the Russian Orthodox Church, or rather to the patriarch of Moscow.

A selected group from among the membership of the Catholic clergy's association, Pacem in Terris, was allegedly to have shared in this venture. It is true that some members of the Catholic clergy's association indeed met in the High Tatras, not in a luxurious hotel but in the home of the Slovak Catholic charity in Dolni Smokovec at a theological-peace seminar, which concerned itself with the content of the recently issued book "Evangelism of Peace." Lectures were delivered by professors of the Cyril and Methodius theological faculties from Litomerice and Bratislava. The seminar was attended in great numbers, the debate was rich, stimulating and deeply inspiring. All the rest is a barren lie, which wants to discredit the peace service of Catholic clergymen and misuse it to further the interests that are totally alien to the interests of our homeland.

Such is also the case concerning the disinformation about the proclamation of the Catholic Church in the CSSR as a national one and the redirection of it under the spiritual leadership of the Moscow patriarch. The truth is that in March, at the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church, a Czechoslovak delegation of the Catholic Church visited the Soviet Union headed by bishop and capitular vicars, together with members of the Catholic clergy's association. The purpose of that visit was the intensification of ecumenical relations and the strengthening of cooperation in Christian peace service. This interchurch peace cooperation is naturally not to the liking of those who are not interested in the development of good friendly relations but who are trying to split the peace movement in the interest of their antihumanitarian objectives.

It is symptomatic that whatever representatives of our states are holding talks with the Vatican those appear on the scene whom this course does not suit. We regret that an agency, which declares itself to be Catholic, KATHPRESS, brings reports of the said type, spreads them throughout the world, thus deceiving a number of people totally at variance with Christian morality. How do these employees reconcile their conduct with the urgent appeal of the holy father with which he recently turned again to the information media to inform the public truthfully? These circles have shown vividly that they are not concerned about peaceful coexistence among states but that they pursue very clear-cut political aims and try to jeopardize talks between the CSSR and the Vatican. They do not shy away from making the use of every opportunity in order to provoke enmity among nations and at the same time do not shrink from misusing religion and the feeling of believers. [end recording]

OFFICIAL ON HARVEST ESTIMATES, FODDER SHORTAGE

AU231807 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by Julius Varga, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department: "People Determine the Results"]

[Excerpts] The farmers started this year well and it is important that plant production is developing favorably. The state of basic grain crops, in particular, is promising. According to the estimates of the Federal Statistical Office of 20 June, an average of 4.24 metric tons in per-hectare yields is expected statewide. The estimated average yields in the Slovak SR alone are 4.25 metric tons. It is once again wheat that promises the best yields -- 4.57 metric tons from each hectare. These forecasts are corroborated by the initial results from already harvested fields. However, the fulfillment of the total production plan -- which is at the level of last year's actual harvest, that is, 11 million metric tons -- will also be determined by the production of corn grown for grain. The planned production of grain corn is almost 1 million metric tons this year. Another factor will be, of course, the quality of the harvest work. Harvest losses could palpably reduce yields, especially in the event of rainy weather.

Almost 19,000 combine harvesters will be involved in this year's harvest. Each of them will have to reap grain crops from an average of 138 hectares, which is the same acreage as last year.

Good harvests are expected also with respect to rape and leguminous crops. As regards rape, the planned area of sowing has not been adhered to owing to crops that had to be plowed under because of their poor wintering. All the more urgent it is to ensure its harvest with minimal losses, which -- as is becoming apparent already -- will not be easy under this year's conditions.

Less satisfactory, for the time being, is the situation in the production of fodder crops. The first mowing of perennial fodder crops and permanent grasslands started later than in the past years and in the mountainous areas it has not yet ended. This is especially true of Central Slovakia, East Slovakia, and West Bohemia. The yields of fodder crops grown on arable land as well as those from permanent grasslands are relatively low. The share of hay produced from permanent grasslands, in particular, has declined. That is why it will be necessary to do everything for a good quality harvest from the second mowing, all the more so as the vegetation is growing rapidly and well. Silage corn has a considerable delay. That is why even now farmers must ponder ways of complementing the stocks of bulk fodder.

In animal production, the positive development embarked upon last year successfully continues. Especially the fact that the intensiveness of production continues to increase deserves appreciation. In the first 6 months of 1984, compared with the same period last year, both yields and reproduction increased while the consumption of concentrated feed per unit of production declined. For example, daily milk yields averaged 9.43 liters, which was 0.18 liters above the level of the first half of 1983. Average daily weight increments of cattle raised for meat increased by 20 grams and of pigs raised for meat by 23 grams. Compared with the same period last year, procurement increased by more than 50,000 metric tons of animals for slaughter, 114 million liters of milk, and 64 million eggs.

The results achieved are without doubt a great success. But they also have their negative side. The marked exceeding of the procurement plan, which in some cases is the result of disproportionately large herds, elicits problems in the marketing of animals that are ready for slaughter. This is because of the limited processing capacity of the meat industry and, in particular, because of shortage of adequate freezing storage capacity. This leads, in a chain reaction, to the growth of the livestock's weight at time of slaughter, which in turn results in the maintenance of larger herds and larger production and thus in the overfeeding of pigs and cattle raised for meat and, thereby, in increasing fodder consumption. According to estimates, meat production will increase by roughly 50,000 metric tons on hoof this year as a result of the animals' increasing weight at the time of slaughter.

That is why it is neither desirable nor tolerable to markedly exceed the planned production of livestock for slaughter, poultry, and eggs. After all, even though we fully ensure animal production with grain crops from our own resources, we import considerable quantities of protein components for the production of fodder mixtures, most of them from nonsocialist countries. We cannot increase the volume of these imported components. A marked overfulfillment of the planned tasks in animal products thus reduces the effectiveness of fodder and results in the return to an extensive development of animal production.

Management bodies and the agricultural enterprises themselves must therefore regulate the development of animal production even more consistently. The basic path is to regulate the numbers of, in particular, pigs and poultry.

These are the animals that consume most of the concentrated feed and the production of which was most markedly overfulfilled last year and in the first half of this year.

It is necessary to overcome as quickly as possible the deep-rooted tendency to produce animal products at any price, regardless of social effectiveness. Here, too, we must change the approach of agricultural enterprises and agricultural administrations, which have in the past been guided by the principle to produce as much as possible while paying less attention to the problems of cost efficiency and the social effectiveness of production.

BRIEFS

PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR'S ARRIVAL -- Carmela Emperatriz Aguilar Ayanz, the new extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Peru to the CSSR, arrived in Prague on 6 July. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jul 84 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO PERU APPOINTED -- CSSR Prague President Gustav Husak has appointed Vasil Mochnac the CSSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Peru. At the same time he recalled Stanislav Novotny from that post. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jul 84 p 1 AU]

NEW BOLIVIAN ENVOY -- In the Cernin Palace yesterday, Stanislaw Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received from Carlos Salinas, new charge d'affaires of the Republic of Bolivia, a cabinet letter with which the Bolivian Government appointed him head of its diplomatic mission in the CSSR. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jul 84 p 2 AU]

ENVOY TO SINGAPORE -- Chengara Veetil Devan Nair, president of the Republic of Singapore, yesterday received Richard Kral in connection with his taking up the post of CSSR ambassador to Singapore based in Jakarta. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jul 84 p 7 AU]

PHYSICAL CULTURE OFFICIAL DIES -- Miroslav Hlavacek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association Central Committee, chairman of the Czech Physical Culture Association Central Committee, and deputy to the Czech National Council, died on 30 June at the age of 53 "after a severe illness." [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jul 84 p 2 AU]

SLOVAK JOURNALISTS UNION RESHUFFLE -- A session of the Central Committee of the Slovak Journalists Union, which was held in Bratislava on 28 June, released Elena Suchovska at her own request from the post of leading secretary and elected Vojtech Krestanek to that function. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jun 84 p 2 AU]

STORM DAMAGE TO CROPS -- According to Z. Babasek, director of the plant production section at the Czech Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and his colleague M. Cernohous, the recent high winds, torrential rains, and hail damaged 6.4 percent of grain crops, 7.7 percent of leguminous crops, 15 percent of potatoes, 6 percent of rape, 3 percent of sugar beets, as well as some other crops in the Czech SR. The most severe damage was registered in the Jihlava, Trebic, Zdar, and Sazavou, Blansko, Oloumouc, Prerov, Sumperk, Bruntal, Jindrichuv Hradec, Pisek, Strakonice, Tabor, Pelhrimov, Usti nad Orlici, Havlickuv Brod, and Svitavy Districts. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 18 Jul 84 p 1 84 AU]

NICARAGUA, POLAND HIGHLIGHT REAGAN'S FAILED PLAN

DW241045 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Guenter Leuschner's review of the past week's events]

[Excerpt] If our neighbors observed this 40th anniversary at a time marked by growing political and economic stability, then this was entirely at odds with our adversaries had anticipated. And if, likewise over this weekend, the people of Nicaragua 1,000 km away celebrated the 5th anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, then this likewise was definitely not what had been expected, at least by Reagan and his ilk. According to their ideas and plans this 5th anniversary shouldn't have taken place at all; it was supposed to have been prevented by the CIA the mines in the ports, the deployment of the U.S. Navy off the coasts, the support to the counterrevolutionaries.

Ever since Reagan has been in power the people of Nicaragua have been exposed to U.S. state terrorism; it has been living in a state of emergency forced upon this country by U.S. imperialism, a state of emergency which was intended to ruin the country. If this reckoning didn't pan out, then it was probably not due to inadequate efforts on the part of Washington but due to this people's will for freedom.

It is a foregone conclusion that the danger to Nicaragua will not be banished as long as Washington's fear of its own sacrifices alone prevents it from venturing the most extreme act of direct aggression. But even now, Nicaragua and Poland have already gone down in the records of 4 years of Reagan's foreign policy which are marked by miscalculations and failures.

These 4 years have intensified existing and created new crises. They destroyed much that had been laboriously built in the relations between states. They intensified the arms race in an unprecedented manner. And yet, they have not brought the United States and its administration any real success, barring the heroic feat of the assault on Grenada.

OFFICIALS MARK NICARAGUA'S FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Honecker Message to Ortega

AU211513 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent the following greetings message to Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation [FSLN] and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua:

Dear Comrade Daniel Ortega: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, I convey to you, the National Directorate of the FSLN, and all Nicaraguan people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist People's Revolution.

The people of Nicaragua reached a milestone in the striving for peace, independence, democracy, and social progress with the overthrowing of the hated Somoza dictatorship on 19 July 1979.

In the past 5 years the Nicaraguan people, under the leadership of the FSLN, the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle, were able to achieve outstanding successes in building a new and better society, which resulted in important social changes. The GDR's entire affinity and solidarity go to the revolutionary progress of the Nicaraguan people.

Be assured that the GDR will continue to reject together with all peace-loving people of the world all machinations of the U.S. imperialist circles against the Nicaraguan people.

The SED will use all its strength to further strengthen and deepen the cooperation with the FSLN to the benefit of our peoples. The recent visit to the GDR of a party and government delegation of Nicaragua headed by your significantly contributed to strengthen the ties of the close friendship and cooperation and demonstrated that the people of Sandino are resolutely struggling for their legitimate rights and their freedom.

Please, dear Comrade Daniel Ortega, accept my best wishes for new successes in defending and continuing the Sandinist People's Revolution. I wish you best health and creative vigor.

Axen Meets Ortega in Managua

LD212134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0804 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 21 Jul (ADN) -- Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and member of the FSLN National Directorate, received Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Friday [20 July] for a friendly talk. It was attended by Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the Political Commission of the FSLN National Directorate and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto.

Hermann Axen conveyed to Daniel Ortega a greetings letter on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution, and the fraternal greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. On behalf of the FSLN National Directorate and the Government Junta, Daniel Ortega expressed his thanks for the congratulations and for the greetings, which he reciprocated.

Daniel Ortega underlined the Nicaraguan people's firm resolve to defend and consolidate the process of anti-imperialist and democratic changes launched under the leadership of the FSLN. It resolutely and consistently wages the fight against the escalating aggressive acts of U.S. imperialist circles and against the counter-revolutionary attacks controlled by the CIA, which are part of Washington's confrontation course directed at gaining military superiority and world rule. Daniel Ortega affirmed the political will and readiness of his country to continue making an active contribution toward relaxing the explosive and peace-endangering situation in Central America.

The coordinator of the Government Junta expressed his deeply felt thanks for the effective solidarity support the SED and the GDR people have shown the Sandinist revolution since the victory 5 years ago.

Hermann Axen reported the purposeful realization of the resolutions of the 10th SED Party Congress (1981) and emphasized the numerous initiatives by workers in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR, which aim at the further strengthening of socialism and safeguarding peace. The head of the SED delegation paid tribute to the outstanding successes the Nicaraguan people have achieved since the victory of its revolution in building a new, just society.

The SED and GDR resolutely condemn the attacks of U.S. imperialism on the revolutionary people's power in Nicaragua and call for their immediate stop, Hermann Axen emphasized. They will continue to support the just fight of free Nicaragua for the implementation of the ideals of Sandino. The GDR fully and totally advocates the efforts by Nicaragua and other peace-loving forces which aim at a political solution to the aggravated conflicts in Central America.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction about the high level of the overall developing relations between the two parties and states, which received new decisive impulses through the Berlin meeting between Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega on 20 June 1984.

Leave Managua, Arrives in Cuba

LD222015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1738 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Havana, 22 Jul (ADN) -- A delegation from the SED Central Committee headed by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, which took part in the celebrations to mark the 5th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist popular revolution in Nicargua, arrived in Havana on Sunday. It was invited by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, to attend the 31st anniversary of the storming of Moncada Barracks. On arrival the delegation was welcomed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and first deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Cuban Republic, who then had a friendly talk with Hermann Axen. The same day Hermann Axen and his accompanying delegation was warmly seen off in Managua by the Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, member of the National Directorate of the FSLN and minister of planning, and other leading representatives of the FSLN and the Sandinist Government.

HONECKER SENDS NATIONAL DAY CABLE TO IRAQ

AU192007 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Saddam Husayn, general secretary of the regional leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, president of the Republic of Iraq, and chairman of the Revolution Command Council:

On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Iraq I am pleased to convey to you, dear Comrade Saddam Husayn, and the friendly Iraqi people greetings and best wishes on behalf of the State Council as well as the GDR people.

In view of the present tense international situation the cooperation of all forces of progress is more important than ever so that reason and good will will become the determining factors of politics and cooperation. I am firmly convinced that the peoples' desire for peace will check the policy of the most aggressive circles directed at confrontation, intensive armament, and fanning regional conflicts.

I am convinced that the all-round developed relations of friendly cooperation between our states will further deepen.

Dear Comrade Saddam Husayn, accept my wishes for success and creative vigor.

HONECKER, SED CC BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO GROMYKO

AU191621 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has addressed a congratulatory message to Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs. The letter, which is signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, reads as follows:

Esteemed Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko:

It is with great pleasure that I convey to you, our friend and comrade, cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on your 75th birthday on behalf of the SED Central Committee, all communists, the entire GDR people, and on my own behalf.

For decades your name has been most closely linked with the drafting and implementation of the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union. You are making a contribution, which is also highly respected in the GDR, to the struggle for the securing of peace, the continuation of detente, and the foiling the imperialist course of confrontation, which conjures up the danger of a nuclear inferno.

We particularly appreciate your untiring endorsement of the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. The communists and the GDR citizens respect and honor you as a loyal friend of the first German worker-peasant state. It is with great personal commitment that you are advocating the continuous development of the fraternal relations between our parties, states, and peoples.

We wish you, esteemed Andrey Andreyevich, many more years of successful activity for the benefit of our great common cause, good health, creative vigor, and personal well-being.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of ministers, also conveyed congratulations.

KRENZ RECEIVES CHAIRMEN OF SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

AU231312 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee received the chairman of the sports organizations of socialist countries who are staying in the GDR on the occasion of the 22d International Olympic Day on Thursday evening. He reported on the broad people's movement in preparation of the 35th anniversary of the GDR in which also the members of the German Gymnastics and Sport Federation are participating with numerous initiatives. Together with the sportsmen of the USSR and the other socialist countries they demonstrated by exemplary achievements how they feel committed to the peace-promoting task of sport. Egon Krenz reaffirmed that the GDR, as a socialist state, is at the same time a state of the youth and sport which is always at the side of those who actively promote the Olympic spirit and the Olympic movement.

The meeting was attended by Manfred Ewald, member of the SED Central Committee and president of the German Gymnastics and Sport Federation; Rudi Hellman, head of the Central Committee Sports Department; and Guenter Erbach, state secretary for physical culture and sports.

HOT LINE UPDATE POSSIBLE 'HARBINGER OF CHANGE'

AU231435 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Jul 84 p 3

[Jozsef Szaszi article: "The Line"]

[Excerpt] The new Washington-Moscow line that will become operational following the modernization of the old one will be able to transmit not only texts, but also maps and diagrams. With its completion, the "hot line" will largely cease to **exist** because, instead of cables, satellites will ensure the continuity of contact.

This means a turning point, a development by leaps in "live" relations between Washington and Moscow. The real importance of the agreement signed this week lies, however, not so much in the technical, but rather in the political aspects of the endeavor.

In the Reagan era, Soviet-U.S. relations have arrived at their lowest point in decades. Last year, at the 50-year anniversary of the creation of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Soviet side stressed with regret: Since the beginning of the eighties, Washington has demonstrably deviated in its policy from the basic principles of Soviet-U.S. relations set out in agreement form in 1972. The U.S. Government is waging an ideological campaign, a commercial war against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and in 3-4 years, it has reduced to half the number of concrete areas of bilateral cooperation.

At present, however, as we know, the preparation of possible negotiations on the limitation of space armament is continuing through diplomatic channels. According to observers, in addition to the agreement on the modernization of the "hot-line," there are also certain possibilities for other, so-called "non-political" agreements. Thus, diplomatic contacts are underway concerning cultural exchanges, consular relations, and fishing rights. Not long ago President Reagan listed 16 areas in which, according to Washington, Soviet-U.S. relations could be improved. At the end of June the Soviet Union and the United States extended the economic, industrial, and technical cooperation agreement signed in 1974. In the framework of a long-term grain agreement, the United States is continuing the supply of grain to the Soviet Union, which is also advantageous for the United States.

All these may be small signs because Soviet-U.S. relations, compared to those of 10 years ago, continue to be strained. It is also possible that, on Washington's part, all this represents only one element of the election campaign, together with a certain decrease in the sharpness of anti-Soviet rhetoric. No U.S. president likes to appear in the role of "the angel of war" before the voters in an election year. Reagan is too good a tactician to make such a mistake.

But it is also clear that, as the Chinese proverb says, the longest journey begins with a single step. Perhaps we can regard the agreement concerning the modernization of the "hot-line" as such, because it belongs to the history of the "line", that it mainly started to operate when the then three nuclear powers signed the "partial nuclear silence agreement" [reszleges atomscend egyezmeny], which we could greet as the first swallow heralding the spring of detente.

Is it possible that the agreement on modernization of the "hot-line" is the harbinger of changes in a favorable direction? In the current situation, the making of any long-term prediction concerning the development of Soviet-U.S. relations would be a hasty thing to do. But to underestimate the small signs of improvement would also be a mistake.

LUTHERAN WORLD ASSEMBLY OPENS IN BUDAPEST

LD231425 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Budapest, July 22 (MTI) -- As reported, the 7th World Assembly of the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), the first one held in a socialist country, opened at the Budapest sports hall, Sunday morning. The opening service was broadcast by the Hungarian television and the Hungarian radio live. The World Assembly, the supreme decision-making body of the LWF, is held here on the invitation of the Lutheran Church in Hungary.

At the opening service, held in English, German and Hungarian, the presiding bishop of the Lutheran Church in Hungary delivered a sermon for over 11,000 people from 100 and so countries including more than 1,200 delegates and guests invited to the event. Representatives of other Hungarian churches and denominations were also present.

The two-week assembly is attended by 330 enfranchised delegates including 120 women and 59 young people under 30.

27 plenary sessions are to be held, and 13 work groups are to discuss the study elaborated by the Lutheran Church in Hungary and the Slovak Lutheran Church, The title of the study "In Christ -- Hope for the World" is the slogan of the World Assembly. The work groups are to submit proposals to the plenary session for the purpose of decision-making.

TOKYO ECONOMIC TALKS TO BOOST, BALANCE COMMERCE

LD231154 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 23 (MTI) -- Hungary and Japan are ready to promote reciprocally beneficial economic cooperation, it was found out during the Hungarian Government delegation's visit here. The statement to this effect was made to MTI's Tokyo correspondent by Adam Juhasz, secretary of state at the Ministry of Industry, a member of the delegation. He added that several opportunities were found to expand cooperation.

Adam Juhasz said the visit had three aims: to boost commerce in accordance with both countries' economic potential, render commerce balanced as today it is tilted in favour of Japan, and promote modern forms of cooperation.

Adam Juhasz said Hungary considers forming joint Hungarian-Japanese manufacturing companies the best way of introducing advanced Japanese technology to Hungary for such companies would allow Hungary to come to know Japanese methods of management, organization and sale.

The delegation strove to pave the way for the formation of joint companies, as proposed by Hungarian companies. Efforts are well under way to set up a joint company to produce protein for livestock feed, lysine and citric acid for canning industry.

Adam Juhasz said Japanese companies are interested in promoting mutually advantageous cooperation in vehicle industry, namely, export of Hungarian buses and component parts for various vehicles in exchange for Japanese motorcars. Both sides regard it beneficial to involve Japanese companies in retooling iron and aluminum metallurgy and machine engineering plants in Hungary. There are promising prospects in expanding the export of Hungarian food to Japan.

SWEDISH FINANCE MINISTER CONCLUDES TALKS

LD201854 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 20 Jul 84

["Hungarian-Swedish Financial Talks" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, July 20 (MTI) -- Swedish Minister of Finance Kjell-Olof Feldt paid a visit to Hungary from July 16 to 20 on the invitation of Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi.

The two politicians surveyed the state and discussed the ways of expanding bilateral economic and financial relations. Kjell-Olof Feldt paid particular attention to the further development of Hungary's economic management system, and held a lecture on the Swedish economy for Hungarian economists engaged in international economic life.

Kjell-Olof Feldt met Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Present at the meeting was Karl Vidar Hellners, ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden to Hungary.

Kjell-Olof Feldt left Budapest Friday.

OVARI-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NICARAGUA

LD231443 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] The Hungarian party and government delegation has arrived home from Nicaragua. The delegation which was led by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, participated in the festivities held on the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution.

STATISTICS SHOW SMALL ENTREPRENEURS EARNING MORE

AU231253 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Jul 84 p 6

[Article by Maria Lakatos]

[Summary] Statistics on the economic results of small entrepreneurs show that they contributed more than planned to the public expenditure, and that they worked more and earned more last year. For example, the data on enterprise business work partnerships reveal that they showed great development in earnings" "Following the average of 5,000 forints in the first year, they had already earned 40,000 forints in the month of the survey." According to statistics, small entrepreneurs earned four times more in 1983 than in the previous year. Concerning average hourly wages, "people earn three times more in small entrepreneurial ventures than in large enterprises." The difference is justified because their productivity is much higher, and demonstrates high-level precision and organization "that sometimes surpasses that of big enterprises." On a people's economy level, the differences are justified because "although the small entrepreneurs earned much more than planned and therefore possess more purchasing power, behind the surplus there is real achievement. Therefore, the small entrepreneurs do not endanger market stability."

In addition, in evaluating these incomes, it must also be taken into consideration that "the average income of 37 percent of the small entrepreneurs did not exceed 1000 forints per month," which is explained by the fact that "several of the small entrepreneurs are not working all year long, but only on a seasonal basis; in the case of one-third of the enterprise business work partnerships, the activity in the second sector is only barely increasing earnings; 6 percent, who belong to the forefront, earn 9,000 forints per month for work done during their free time, and the members of the top thousand increase their income by 150,000 forints after taxation."

Speaking about their contribution to the national income, statistics show that "the small enterprises contributed 1.8 billion forinits to the public expenditures in the form of taxes."

Regarding data estimates, the income of the small entrepreneurs "will continue to increase this year and may reach 12 billion forinits, double that of the record of 1983." The budget will increase through general income tax, and in spite of the debate on the new taxation system, the number of new small enterprises continues to grow; their readines for ventures is not lessening.

On the negative side, services to the population have not developed according to expectations because the small entrepreneurs prefer to work for the public sector which is more secure, and "the state firms pay more than citizens who watch their money."

CORRUPTION NOT PRODUCT OF NEW ECONOMIC STRUCTURES

LD231238 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0445 GMT 23 Jul 84

[From the "Morning Dialogue" program with Andras Tabori]

[Text] There is a peculiar list in the official publication of internal trade: a list with names, addresses, and the amount of fines. The announcement reports on cheating in shops, providing the amount of the punishment for breaking the rules. The manager of a butcher shop cut the meat in a way that was contrary to regulations. Damage to the consumer was 310 forints. He was fined 1,000 forints. The assistant of a catering enterprises watered the wine and brandy and was fined 6,000 forints. The manager of an ABC department store owned by the general consumer and marketing cooperatives raised a price illegally by 35 forints. Also, goods in which the guarantee period had expired were found in the store. The fine in this case was 6,000 forints.

It is not only the amount of the fine that deserves attention but also the publicity that accompanies the discipline, the publication of the list of names. All this is justified for several reasons, but primarily because the number of abuses in the shops has not declined. On the contrary, in 1983 the commercial supervisory authorities registered more breaches of regulations than ever before. They also found that there are several forms of corruption involved in the sale of goods in short supply. According to the figures for 1980-1983, two-thirds of the fines and disciplinary procedures involved cheating the consumer.

Naturally it is not a question of whether there is a need for strict punishment; it is much more necessary to find out why there are so many abuses. It is widely assumed that they are a result of the period when the structure of commerce is changing, when new structures are becoming established such as the small enterprises for the contract shops.

This is a mistaken assumption; the truth is exactly the opposite. The National Trade Control Board, after an enormous amount of study, reached the conclusion that, and I quote: There is no bribery among the small enterprises, and the number of incidents of cheating the consumer is insignificant because the profit ratio provides the entrepreneurs with an appropriate surplus. Of course, it does not mean that these small enterprises are free of faults and strengthen the system of financial incentives and entrepreneurial initiatives in commerce. The other obvious conclusion is that it is not the narrowing of the new methods of sale that offers progress but exactly the opposite, their expansion. This naturally should be accompanied by control, strictness, and fines. But it should also be taken into account that punishment or strictness alone is only half the answer.

OTP GRANTS MORE CREDIT FOR HOME BUILDING

LD201844 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 20 (MTI) -- Over the first half of 1984 the savings deposits of Hungarian people increased by 8,000 million forints and reached 205,000 million. Increase was slower then expected as retail trade turnover the homebuilding activities exceeded the planned level.

Over the first six momths of 1984 the National Savings Bank (OTP) and the savings cooperatives have granted 25,000 million forints worth of credit to the population. Credit stocks increased by a total of 9,600 million forints and came near to 164,000 million forints. The highest sum, 15,000 million forints, was granted for the purpose of homebuilding and the purchase of homes. For the time being 50,000 homes are being built under OTP credits. As compared to last year's 1,000 the construction of 1,600 blocks of owner-occupied flats started and further 2,600 are expected to start this year.

For the purpose of buying goods 5,000 million forints have been given for 320 thousand people.

93 thousand small-scale producers, 7 per cent more than a year earlier, were granted 1,400 million forints (21 per cent increase) for the extension of animal husbandry and plant production. The economic working communities were granted 500 million forints, 80 per cent more than last year.

KADAR, HAVASI VISIT HARVESTERS EXHIBITION

LD192020 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 19 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP CC, visited an exhibition of new harvesters of the maize producing partnership of Babolna, Komaron County.

The maize producing partnership has 257 member farms. The Babolna agricombine, the parent organization, tests new types of equipment and helps introducing them in the member farms. Janos Kadar was briefed on the work of the partnership and the progress of grain harvest in Komarom County.

MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT AMNESTY BEGIN IN WARSAW

LD232038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] The practical implementation of the Amesty Act passed by the Sejm last Saturday has begun. From tomorrow there will be officers on duty and confidential telephone lines will open in the building of the voivodship prosecutor's office in Warsaw. Apart from that, people can get in touch daily during office hours with all regional prosecutors and those of the metropolitan voivodship of Warsaw on matters concerning the implementation of the amnesty. Warsaw Voivodship Court has issued decisions waiving temporary arrests of lifting imprisonment with regard to over 30 people. In a few other cases penal proceedings in progress have been discontinued in accordance with the amnesty and by a decision of the court. Organizations have been undertaken at the Ministry of Justice and in the Prosecutor General's Office facilitate efficient implementation of the Amnesty Act.

83 Prisoners Released

LD232240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] The first group of people left prison yesterday [23 July]. They have benefited from the amnesty. Among 82 persons released under the amnesty, 17 are women. Almost half of this number had been detained while an investigation was in progress; 10 of them had been arresed for offenses committed for political reasons.

The implementation of the Amnesty Act will shortly encompass a considerably greater number of people.

ANNIVERSARY HIGHLIGHTS SOCIALIST COMMUNITY TIES

LD232023 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Commentary by Jerze Bockowski -- live or recorded]

[Text] The celebrations of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland have had an international dimension. This has been confirmed by the participation of foreign delegations in celebrations of the jubilee. In Sejm speeches and other speeches the significance has been stressed of our country's attachment to the development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and all countries of the socialist community. Foreign guests have drawn attention to Poland's role in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

Foundations of the present alliances of our state, principles of Polish foreign policy, were formed 40 years ago. It was their supreme aim to guarantee the safety of Polish borders and to safeguard the peaceful development of our country. That the choice made then was right has been proved by 40 years of peace.

Those for whom peace is not the most important thing but who want to dominate the world have been warned now from Warsaw. The community of socialist states must and can halt these strivings. Mankind expects it from us.

TIKHONOV, BLOC DELEGATES MEET WORKERS 23 JULY

LD231830 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 23 -- Delegations from the socialist states, participating in the observances of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, are holding meetings with Polish workmen in various Polish cities today. Head of the Soviet delegation, CPSU CC Political Bureau member, Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov is being hosted by metalworkers of the Huta Warszawa Steel Mill in Warsaw. Also present at the meeting is Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski. Other members of the Soviet delegation with CPSU CC Secretary Yegor Ligachov are visiting the crew of the "Ferrum" steel mill in Katowice today.

The guests from Bulgaria with BCP CC Political Bureau member, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Chudomir Aleksandrov, are visiting Lublin and meeting, among others, with the crew of the local truck factory.

The GDR delegation with SED CC Political Bureau member, SED CC Secretary, Vice-Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Egon Krenz, is staying in Wroclaw, visiting, among others, "Dolmel" work establishment.

The Romanian delegation with member of the Executive Political Committee Presidium of the Romanian Communist Party CC, Vice-President of the Council of State Gheorghe Radulescu is meeting steelworkers in Stalowa Wola.

The delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic with member of the Political Bureau of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC, Deputy Prime Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic Istvan Sarlos is staying in Lodz, visitng, among others, "Wera" factory.

The Czechoslovak delegation with member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Deputy Prime Minister of the federal Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Prime Minister of the Czech Government Josef Korcak, is hosted by dockyard workers in Szczecin.

Tikhonov Speaks at Factory

For the Moscow TASS International Service Russian version of N.A. Tikhonov's speech to Warsaw workers, see the Eastern Europe section of the 24 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Ligachev at Friendship Rally

LD231822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Katowice today. The Soviet guest, accompanied by Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Politburo and PZPR Central Committee secretary, and the Katowice Voivodship hosts with Bogumil Ferensztajn, first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee, visited Ferrum steelworks to familiarize himself with the work of pipe welding section. This is one of the most modern sections of Polish metallurgy, which produces 1,000 kilomaters of pipes a year. They are used for pipeline construction among others for natural gas pipelines built in the Soviet Union. The steelworks is a well-known exporter to the Soviet Union. The Soviet guests then went to Staszic colliery for a friendly rally organized to mark the 40th anniversary of the PPR.

JARUZELSKI, OTHERS SEE OFF SOVIET DELEGATION

LD231457 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Excerpts] For our first news item we go to our reporter:

I am at Okecie Military Airport in Warsaw; the time is nearly 1500. The farewell ceremony for the Soviet delegation which took part in celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of People's Poland will begin soon. The delegation is led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The motorcade, with the members of the Soviet delegation and representatives of Polish supreme party and state authorities, including General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and premier, is entering the airfield. Nikolay Tikhonov bids the Soviet Embassy personnel farewell. The members of the Soviet delegation and representatives of the Polish supreme party and state authorities arrive at the special plane. The moment for cordial farewells follows. At 1505 the special plane of the Soviet Aeroflot airline takes off for Moscow.

TIKHONOV CABLES GRATITUDE FOR HOSPITALITY

LD231856 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] On leaving the territory of our country, Premier of the Soviet Union Nikolay Tikhonov sent to Wojciech Jaruzelski a telegram with expressions of gratitude for fraternal hospitality on the Polish soil. The telegram reads: I convey to you, the PZPR Central Committee, the Government of the Polish People's Republic, and all Polish working people wishes of success in the building of socialism, happiness, and prosperity.

USSR, GDR SHIPS VISIT; OKSYWA NAVY MEETING

LD200923 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the July holiday and the 40th anniversary of the PPR, ships of the Baltic Fleet of the Soviet Union, commanded by Admiral Ivan Kapitanets, and of the People's Navy of the GDR, commanded by Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, arrived in Gdynia today on a friendly visit. The first to moor at the Pomorze wharf by Kosciuszko Square were two Soviet ships: the cruiser Groznyy and the destroyer [as heard] Svirepiy. These were followed by the GDR training ship Wilhelm Pieck and the motor torpedo boat [as heard] Parchim.

And now, even as we broadcast this news, representatives of the ships' crews are attending a navy meeting in Oksywa. The political and administrative authorities of the voivodship with Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee; Gdansk Voivoda Major General Mieczyslaw Cygan, Navy Commander Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn, and representatives of the (?consuler corps) accredited in Gdansk, have also arrived there.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 23 July, adds: "A 5-day visit by groups of warships of the Soviet Baltic Fleet and the People's Navy of the GDR which participated in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the PPR has ended. The command of the Navy with Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn has bid farewell to the guests in a full military ceremony on the Pomeranian jetty of the Kosciuszko Square in Gdynia."]

JABLONSKI SPEECH ON LUBLIN AWARDS, DECORATIONS

LD232345 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 23 Jul 84

["Henryk Jablonski's Address in Lublin (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 23 — The heroic history of this region and its main city Lublin during the Second World War is commonly known in the whole country. There are few Polish regions which so strongly connote the memories of persistent struggle against the Nazi barbarians, the struggle which claimed heavy sacrifices, although our entire nation took part in that great struggle for its liberation and for human dignity.

This has been expressed by the authorities of People's Poland which conferred on the Lublin Voivodship the Order of the Builders of People's Poland, and on the city of Lublin the Grunwald Cross First Class. Numerous localities of this region were also distinguished with decorations for their wartime gallantry.

During the events marking the national day, we evaluated the road we have covered, reaching back to the origins of our people's statehood, summing up the achievements of the past forty years, noting the still [words indistinct] and considering the directions of further activities.

We drew up the balance sheet on a national and local scale, in a frank and open manner, and in the spirit of the 9th PUWP Congress. We made no secret of our setbacks and errors, but we also said how proud we are of our nation which over a mere four decades has accomplished the work comparable only with the finest pages of our centuries-long history.

The origins of the Manifesto of the Polish Committee for National Liberation (PKWN) are long. It stemmed from the Polish patriots' efforts, unabating since the partitions of Poland, to regain independence, and from the struggle of the popular masses for their social liberation, the struggle, which grew particularly powerful and significant as the political movement of proletariat consolidated.

The contribution of Lublin and its region to these traditions has been many times inscribed in the national memory book. The Polish Socialist Party links came into being here at the turn of 19th and 20th centuries, and that party held its 6th congress also here in 1902.

Shortly after, the social democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania [word indistinct] started its activities in Lublin.

Lublin also took part in the revolution and as one of the most active centres.

During [words indistinct] revolutionary years, the working-class movement in Lublin had not died out, but took on fresh forms which bore many fruits, with significant achievements in the educational field and then a leading position in workers' cooperative movement, which had become especially visible in the early years of the second republic.

One of the main founders of the Warsaw housing cooperative (WSM), on which the capital Warsaw [words indistinct] Boleslaw Bierut, an ideological disciple of the most outstanding Lublin education activist of the Polish Socialist (?Party) Left-Wing (PPS-Lewica), Jozef Hempel.

The period of rebirth of the Polish state in November 1918 cannot be analyzed without considering the particular role of Lublin, due to two events of great weight.

On the night of Nov. 6/7, 1918, the provisional people's government of the Polish Republic was formed under Ignacy Daszynski. It lasted but four days and was later rightly criticized for its reformism, typical of the right-wing faction of the socialist movement and peasant groupings. But its significance should not be underestimated as it was the first government in many years which had not been formed by an invader's authorities or an occupant, like it was in the case of the Polish Regency Council (of 1917), but by Polish political groupings.

Secondly, it promised a number of significant democratic reforms.

At the same time, in Lublin there emerged the first in Poland council of workers' delegates, which started the organization of independent representation of the interests of the proletariat, led by the revolutionary left.

And although the people's provisional government survived only a few days and the movement of workers' councils was suppressed after several months, Lublin's significant role in the renascent Polish statehood must not be questioned.

Lublin stayed faithful to that tradition during the time of the second republic.

Like the entire voivodship it did not belong to the privileged centres. According to statistics, in 1931 it had 112.3 thousand residents and 4,700 houses.

So it was not a small centre in those times, but according to statistical yearbook what distinguished it in a special way among the 13 big cities was the comparatively smallest number of electrified buildings. 8.2 per cent of them had sewage systems, 18.4 per cent had water mains, and 4.5 per cent gas mains. In all, 33.3 per cent of all residents lived in the worst possible conditions, devoid of any housing installations.

Out of Poland's big towns, only Vilna was generally in an even worse situation, though 39.4 per cent of all of its buildings had electricity, which was more than in Lublin.

There must have been many factors behind such an extensive growth of varous forms of struggle in the Lublin region, which ranged from clandestine teaching to armed guerrilla warfare.

All liberation activities had found support here, and like in the past, Lublin and the Lublin region made their valuable contribution to the history of the fighting nation -- at the cost of heavy losses and sacrifices.

When the heroic Red Army with the Polish Army at its side brought freedom to the first peice of Polish soil, Lublin became for the second time Poland's capital after the short (town of) Chelm episode. It was here in Lublin that Polish statehood was being born again, in a new, people's form.

It was from here that, as the battlefront advanced, the Polish Committee for National Liberation (PKWN), and later the provisional government extended their rule to the gradually liberated territories.

It was here that with the decree on agrarian reform there started a great transformation of the country's socio-economic structure, and here shaped up the foundation of new Polish administration, higher education and judicial system.

Even the political language used by opponents of the Polish authorities based here paid unintended tribute to your town while saying the "Lublin government" or the "Lublin Poland". It was intended to sound scornfully and insultingly, but in fact it meant that it was here where new Poland, a state of social justice, was taking birth, and that from here there spread impulses of rebirth and reconstruction of all the fields of life of the war-ravaged country.

But the image of those events would be distorted if we failed to recall that it did not go easy, and not without huge toil, struggle, nor without the loss of lives. Class enemies of the reborn statehood and those foiled by their pseudopatriotic phraseology were many.

The people's authorities got support from the working class, which was not numerous in this area, but hardened in the long time of battle, from the majority of peasants conscious of their social interests, and from progressive segments of the intelligentsia.

Lublin and the entire region were then followed by other regions of Poland.

Poland was raised from ruin and destruction. The work of urbanization and industrialization was done to eliminate rural overpopulation and urban unemployment.

The "Chimney Forest", a one-tome dream of proletarian writers, became a fact. Education of all levels developed at a pace which astonished both our friends and opponents, and solid foundations were laid for all-round development of culture.

Today's Lublin of 350,000 residents is the biggest industrial, science and culture-making centre in eastern Poland. The total industrial production here is thirty times that recorded here prior to the Second World War.

Talking about the living standards in this town, we complain and we have reasons. There are still many deficiencies and it is far to the fulfillment of dreams, But let us compare the present state to pre-war Lublin. All that has been done has not come easy and has required a lot of work and sacrifices.

In recognition of that toil, on the 40th anniversary of the memorable Manifesto of the Polish Committee for National Liberation, the town of Lublin has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order.

VERDICTS IN PRZEMYK DEATH TRIAL DEFENDED

AU201029 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 Jul 84 p 2

[Emil Bil commentary: "The Accused Receive the Benefit of the Doubt"]

[Text] The principle that all doubts arising during a trial in a court of law work in favor of the accused is the fundamental principle of the Polish Penal Code. This was precisely what happened in the Grzegorz Przemyk death trial.

Despite arduous and long investigations for over a year, it became obvious during the trial that the prosecutor was unable to present to the court irrefutable evidence against the accused. Doubts would increase after the depositions by each witness and after each expert opinion. There were over 80 witnesses and over 14 expert opinions. The trial began on 31 May and ended on 16 July after 6 weeks of the court's painstaking work to piece together evidence.

It is necessary to recall certain facts that have directly or indirectly contributed to complications and doubts. On 12 May 1983, having drunk some alcohol, G. Przemyk left his home with friends around 1500 hours to go to the Old City in Warsaw. The court was unable to find an answer to the question of what had taken place before 1740 hours, that is, up to the moment when Przemyk, who was carried on the back of a friend, fell together with him to the ground, creating a concourse of people in Zamkowy Square and causing a militia patrol to intervene. Nor was it possible to explain why G. Przemyk had no shoes on and why he failed to produce his identity card for the militia, although he had it on him. It was precisely his attempt to keep his identity secret and his youthful arrogance that were reasons why he was taken to the militia station.

His appearance, strange behavior, and anonymity were reasons why an ambulance was summoned to take care of an individual who showed mental disturbance and was in need of medical care. Was it a coincidence, or a rule, that the ambulance was without a physician, and that a medical technician acted as a male nurse? The court decisively condemned this kind of practice. As documents showed, "force was used" on the patient. As the trial demonstrated, at times "the use of force" meant in conversational language the common bullying of patients, bordering even on sadism. Throwing patients into lifts and dragging them by the feet along corridors is something that health service workers should revolt against, no matter what their function is.

There were too many intended and unintended coincidences. Cezary F. asked the doctor not to send sick Przemyk to a psychiatric hospital. He told the doctor about the "silly" little incident in the Old City but did not tell him that G. Przemyk had been allegedly beaten by the militia there and then.

The allegation that the militia beat G. Przemyk was made later. It was not made in order to save Przemyk from death, but for the benefit of the political gamesters, who have done much to prevent the necessary initial investigations. To begin with, it was alleged for propaganda purposes on the day of his death that the militia had beaten Przemyk around his stomach. The final allegation that the militia had beaten him was made for political purposes a week after his death when the results of the post mortem were known. Before that the voivodship prosecutor was unable to interview Cezary F. and Jakub K., the crown witnesses in the case, because they had gone into hiding. It was a strange coincidence that famous lawyers, who are experts of the legal profession, were behind the activities that hindered the work of the investigation organs. The Warsaw militia command learned from the illegal publications strewn in the streets that the militia functionaries had caused Prezemyk's death. The offiical report received by the command stated that a young man had died in a hospital and that the district militia command had informed the prosecutor about it. The report dated 12 May did not carry the name of Grzegorz Przemyk. Only the first-aid station knew Przemyk's name because his identity card fell out of this pocket.

No verified evidence was needed by Radio Free Europe and the opposition cooperating with it. The fact that an abnormally behaving young man who needed medical attention had been detained was enough for them for trumpet out to the entire world a fabricated -- as is usually the case with Radio Free Europe -- rumor that a murder had been committed at a militia station. And how much other nonsense about our country was beamed on that occasion?

Our laws are most unrelenting in prosecuting beatings that result in death. Why was it then that relatively mild sentences were passed in the Przemyk case? The people who were exclusively interested in making the Przemyk trial a political and not a penal event had done too much to hinder the court and the prosecutor in gathering verifiable evidence of guilt. After all, it is hard to plead bad memory as an excuse for continual changes in depositions, as was the case with those who seemed to stand as crown witnesses before the court. It was precisely those people who sowed the most doubts in the minds of the judges, but it was the accused that -- in line with the law and in defiance of the intentions of the crown witnesses -- received the benefit of these doubts.

RAKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON ELECTIONS, OPPOSITION

LD202229 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1930 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Interview with Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski by Szabolcs Szilagyi; Rakowski remarks in Polish with superimposed translation; time and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Szilagyi] I have spent the last 5 years in Warsaw, working as a correspondent. I have witnessed practically everything that has happened in this country since August 1980. Now, at the end of my stint as a correspondent, I consider that 17 June, that is, the day of the council elections, opened a new stage in Polish public life.

[Rakowski] This is indeed so. Your comment is quite correct. After all, you are very well acquainted with Poland. I think that this evaluation is correct. What did the elections prove? Why have we been able to put forward the views which you have just expressed? This is because the elections have demonstrated that the majority in society wants social reconciliation and stabilization.

Those who voted did not in every instance do so because they are the supporters of our political line. It would be wrong to assert this. This would be an oversimplification. It is, however, a fact that they are against incitement, against the further degradation of Poland, and against strikes.

[Szilagyi] Yes, this is presumably so, But, you know, this is also a matter of tiredness. The nation cannot continue, like a monkey in the zoo, to swing from wall to wall. It must have a sense of security, a feeling of stability. I consider that we can talk about a new stage of development in sociopolitical conditions in Poland. The elections have demonstrated that society wants to overcome the crisis within the framework of stability. It does not want to undergo constant shocks and pressures. You know, it may appear to us, politicans, that we possess far more information and perhaps wider knowledge as well, and that this factor has no significance. However, for the average citizen who is subject to pressures from the most diverse sources, who, for example, listens to Radio Free Europe, who hears gossip, who receives leaflets through his letter box or might even witness a minor terrorist action, who experiences acts of sabotage, these things are very significant. He cannot live this sort of existence over a long period of time.

This is how the opposition lost the game. It was pursuing an adventurist policy whose main characteristic was harassment. My experiences tell me that socialism has many weaknesses, as it must have. After all, it is a new social form, while capitalism, which is a social order that has existed since the French revolution, has matured in the course of centuries.

These days, when I meet oppositionists, or people who think that it is good to appear to be oppositionists, it seems to me that they are mistaken from a historical point of view because they often believe that they are advancing the social progress of Poland through their activities. This is not so. Social progress of a certain sort cannot be hurried. For example, we are the first generation of rulers. We possess far less experience than the bourgeoisie which has ruled over five or eight generations. This requires time, the acquisition of knowledge, and more than one generation.

I believe that the oppositionist attitude, which has appeared in some of our countries, and which had such a flowering here, is fundamentally the attitude of negation. In practice I could say that these people are withdrawing from this historical process.

[Szilagyi] Four years ago, when I first interviewed you, I asked you how you saw Poland's future. Let me ask you again: How do you see Poland's future?

[Rakowski] I consider that what I said 4 years ago is still valid and that, quite independently of what Poland has gone through, every power must always struggle to win over human minds and hearts, in every situation. Let me refer to your leader. I recall that he gave a speech -- I do not hesitate to say not just a memorable, but a famous speech, in which the subject was more or less the same as the one that you have asked me about.

He spoke about the ways of getting close to people, of winning them over. In any case, there is great enthusiasm for Hungary in our country, not only because of the well-known saying that a Pole and a Hungarian are good friends, but, first and foremost, because there is a certain respect for the implementation of the great historical task which you have carried out under the leadership of Comrade Kadar and the leaders around him. I remember how they strove in 1981 to understand us; yet, it is not always easy to understand us. They endeavored to encourage us to be brave; although as I recall, they were very concerned for us for a long time even after 1981. I understood this concern and the events helped me to understand the thinking of the Hungarians and their reactions even better.

I was very impressed by the world view which was represented here by Comrade Kadar. He warned us about the obstacles that would arise in the sphere of power, in the sphere of the people and society. In other words, for me he represents realistic thinking.

BRIEFS

CPSU BIWEEKLY CHIEF VISITS -- Mikhail P. Gabdulin, chief editor of the CPSU Central Committee's AGITATOR biweekly, visited Poland and was received by Jan Glowczyk, Politburo candidate member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, and Marian Orzechowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and Politburo candidate member and Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth general secretary, on 4 July. He met with other editors and visited plants in Poznan and Gdansk, where he was received by Stanislaw Bejger, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jul 84 p 2 AU]

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES AFTER 9-DAY VISIT

AU211601 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1533 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/7/1984 -- A Chinese military delegation headed by Yang Dezhi, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, deputy general secretary of the Military Commission of the CC, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, that over July 12-21 paid a visit of friendship to Romania, left Bucharest on Saturday. During the visit the Chinese delegation called on Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence, and conducted talks at the General Staff.

The guests visited military units and schools, economic and tourist units. On leaving the Otopeni Airport the delegation was saluted by Colonel General Vasile Milea, first deputy minister of national defense, chief of the General Staff.

CEAUSESCU CONFERS AWARD ON GROMYKO ON BIRTHDAY

AU171934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/7/1984 -- By presidential decree signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, the order "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" First Class and sash has been conferred on Andrey Andreyvich Gromyko, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister of the USSR, "for the contribution made to development of the collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU, to strengthening the relations of friendship between the Romanian people and the Soviet peoples, to the promotion of the general cause of socialism, peace and international collaboration." The high distinction has been conferred on A.A. Gromyko on his 75th birthday.

POLITICAL EXECUTIVE MEETING ON NEW CANALS, WAGES

AU211932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/7/1984 -- Gathered on July 21 at Neptun, under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP looked into and approved the proposals for construction of the Poarta Alba-Midia-Navodari Navigable Canal and of the Danube-Bucharest Canal. The Executive Political Committee appreciated highly Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative regarding the construction of the two waterways, as well as his very valuable orientations and indications on the implementation of these new important investment construction.

The participants considered that the high stage of development attained by Romania's socialist industry, by the whole national economy and the experience gained with the recently commissioned Danube-Black Sea Canal enabled with materialization of the two new waterways that would generate very positive implications on the economic and social development of the zones they are to traverse and of all the country.

Looking into the proposals for construction of the Poarta Alba-Midia-Navodari Canal the Executive Political Committee highlighted the opportuneness of and necessity to build this canal that is meant to provide a direct link between the Danube-Black Sea Canal and the Midia maritime port.

In a first stage the new canal will take over traffic worth some 5.4 million tons per year, to go up to 12-15 million tons, mainly raw materials for the Medgidia combine for binders [as received] and asbestos cement, general commodities operated in the Midia port, products of the chemical combines of Midia and Navodari, coal and various minerals in the zone. Measuring 30 km of length, the new waterway will allow the twoway traffic of cargo ships from the Danube-Black Sea Canal. Looking into the proposals for construction of the Danube-Bucharest Canal, the Executive Political Committee pointed out the importance of building such a waterway to link the country's capital to the Danube and provide complex organization of the entire hydrological basin of the Arges River. The canal -- more than 80 m wide -- will be 72 km long up to the Bucharest port.

Next, the Executive Political Committee examined the stage attained in straw-cereal harvesting and set measures for the soonest harvesting without loss as well as for adequate storage of the whole crop. During the same meeting the need was pointed out for further firm measures to be taken in view of providing full implementation of the plan in industry, in point of both quantity and quality, for materialization of production and exports and for best implementation of the investment programme for this year and for the entire five-year plan period.

The Executive Political Committee examined then a report on the conclusion of the work for rising remunerations over the 1983-1984 period, considering that the stagewise rise in the working personnel's remunerations -- between September 1983 -- August 1984 -- together with the measures for a firmer application of the socialist remuneration principle have provided a more than five percent rise in the real remuneration in 1984 as to 1983. The fact was stressed that while in the world economy more and more crisis phenomena and rises in unemployment figures, reduction of incomes and purchasing power of the wide masses of people are manifest, in Romania, owing to her harmonious and balanced economic development and consequently to the growth of the national health it was possible to provide a constant rise in the remuneration of the working people, in the incomes derived from work, as well as a permanent improvement of the standard of living of the whole people. So far 7,300,000 working people have benefitted by rises in their remuneration, and this action is to be over on August first, when another 285,000 people will benefit by the rises stipulated in the programme.

The Executive Political Committee has established that as of August first remunerations shall be improved also with the military cadres of the Ministry of National Defence and the workers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. At the same time the Executive Political Committee discussed and approved proposals for improving pensions as of August first. With the application of these improvements the real rise in pensions is planned to be around five percent. During the meeting the Executive Political Committee discussed and solved a series of current problems of the party and state activity.

EXPANDED ECONOMIC, S&T PROGRAM SIGNED WITH TOGO

AU201632 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1311 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/7/1984 -- A programme has been signed in Bucharest for expansion and diversification of the ventures of economic, technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation in the fields of geology, mining, chemical industry, agriculture and food industry between Romania and the Togolese Republic.

The document has been signed by Ion Lazarescu, minister of mining, Ioan Folea, minister of geology, Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture and food industry for Romania, and by Barry Moussa Barque, minister of mines, energy, public works and hydrological resources, and Anani Gassou, minister of rural planning for Togo.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO EGYPTIAN COUNTERPARTS

Ceausescu to Mubarak

AU231822 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jul 84 p 6

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo

On the occasion of the national anniversary of the Arab Republic of Egypt, it is a particular pleasure to me to convey to you, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, cordial greetings and best wishes for health and happiness, and for peace, progress, and prosperity to the friendly Egyptian people. I wish to express my deep satisfaction with the harmonious development of the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt, fully in keeping with our countries' and peoples' aspirations for a free and independent development.

I believe that through our joint efforts and by acting in the spirit of the talks we had and the agreements we reached together, the relations of close cooperation between our countries will further expand at a bilateral and international level, in the interests of the friendly Romanian and Egyptian peoples and of the policy of peace, independence, cooperation, and understanding in the Middle East, Europe, and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Dascalescu to Hasan 'Ali

AU231819 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a cable to the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Kaham Hasan 'Ali, on the occasion of his election to this function, and conveyed to him warm greetings and best wishes for health and personal happiness. The cable expresses the belief that the further development of the relations of close cooperation between our countries is in the interests of the Romanian and the Egyptian peoples and of the general cause of peace and cooperation among nations.

CEAUSESCU CABLES BEST WISHES TO KKE'S FLORAKIS

AU231412 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece

On the occasion of your 70th birthday, I want to convey to you, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, sincere greetings and best wishes for health, personal happiness, and a long life. I want to take this opportunity to express my belief that the relations between the RCP and the Communist Party of Greece [KKE] will further expand and deepen in the interests of our peoples and of the cause of peace, security, and cooperation in the Balkan region, in Europe, and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

SUNDIC ASSESSES U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

LD201633 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] As expected, Walter Mondale has been nominated the Democratic Party's candidate in the elections due to be held in November. He and Geraldine Ferraro, who is the candidate for the office of vice president, will oppose Ronald Reagan and George Bush during the race to the White House. Milika Sundic says:

[Sundic] Public opinion polls say that Ronald Reagan, the present President of the United States, will remain in the White House for another 4 years regardless of all the objections and sharp criticism expressed about his internal and foreign policies. Naturally, surprises are possible and there is no reason why one should start guessing at the very beginning of the great race who the winner will be. All that is certain at the moment is that the Democratic Party, or rather its nominees, Mondale and Ferraro, will do their best to defeat Reagan and Bush during the elections in November.

What the Democrats are offering America and the world differs fundamentally from the internal and foreign policies which Reagan has so far pursued. To American voters this may not be sufficient reason to entrust their votes to Mondale, but this does not mean, however, that Reagan will not have to make quite an effort to beat back the Democrats. The Democrats will focus their campaign on the issues which represent the weak points of Reagan's rule over the past 4 years. These are primarily the field of foreign policy, the problem of armament or, put in a wider context, East-West relations. Democrats advocate limitations on the presidential powers with regard to the conduct of war and they want this done in those cases in which U.S. aims are not clear, when the diplomatic alternatives have not been exhausted, and when multilateral action with the allies is possible. This kind of approach by the Democrats is due to their dissatisfaction with Reagan's policy in various parts of the world, primarily in the Middle East and in Central America. In both cases and in many other, in the Democrats' assessment, Reagan has exceeded his powers.

As far as East-West relations are concerned, the Democrats proceed from the conviction that Reagan is responsible for the break in the Geneva talks on Euromissiles and the reduction of strategic nuclear arms and for the absence of readiness to maintain regular annual contacts at the highest level with Moscow. The Democrats promise to devote considerable attention to every one of these problems and to strive for the ratification of the SALT II agreement which was signed by Brezhnev and Carter. There is a possibility that Mondale will visit Moscow as early as September to test the Democrats' conviction that the talks between the two superpowers on the most important international issues are possible.

The Democrats also criticize Reagan's economic policy, primarily the policy of high interest rates, which they say could be very dangerous both for the United States and the world as a whole. It is true, however, that with regard to the internal policies, the Democrats have no precisely formulated program and in their campaign will focus only on those issues over which the present administration has done worst. This is not likely to be enough, without a program of their own, to reduce Reagan's chance of staying in the White House for another 4 years. However, November is quite far and one should not exclude the possibility that the Democrats will broaden their criticism of Reagan's internal policies and expand it with their own ideas about the situation in which the United States has found itself.

Reagan and his Republicans are not very excited about Mondale's nomination as the Democratic Party's presidential candidate. The United States' foreign policy has hardly ever been the decisive factor in electing a president. The Americans have always been more interested in their domestic problems. Moreover, the issues over which the Democrats are critical, the arms race and the firm attitude of the other superpower, represent an advantage for Reagan in the eyes of many Americans. Reagan has really pursued a hard foreign policy, full of sudden surprising twists and turns, but seen through the prism of U.S. interests he did not do so without success. Most important, Reagan is not announcing any changes in this direction.

ASALA LETTER THREATENS ATHLETES, EMBASSIES

AU202000 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Rome, July 20 -- Threats were levelled today against Yugoslav athletes taking part in this summer's Olympic games in Los Angeles and Yugoslav embassies around the world in a letter signed by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) received by the headquarters of the Italian news agency ANSA in Rome.

The letter, written in French and sent on July 16 from the French town of Vanves, charged Yugoslavia with "supporting Turkey in its genocide against the Armenians" and cited as evidence for the accusation "draconian judgement against ASALA militants in Belgrade." The reference was to sentences handed down by a Yugoslav court on March 9 against two Armenian defendents, Raffi Elbakian and Haroutioun Levonian, convicted of murdering the Turkish ambassador to Belgrade, Galip Balkar, in 1983.

The letter also contained an ultimatum for the Yugoslav Government: "Either the sentences are annulled or deadly Armenian Army operations will strike not only the Yugoslav Olympic team in Los Angeles but also Yugoslav diplomatic missions around the world, along with Turkish missions." A similar threat of ASAKA acts against Turkish athletes participating in the Los Angeles games arrived at ANSA headquarters on June 28 in a letter sent from Clamart, France.

DJURANOVIC GREETS HUSAYN ON IRAQI REVOLUTION DAY

AU191931 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jul 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the anniversary of the July Revolution of the Republic of Iraq, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, a telegram to President Saddam Husayn expressing cordial greetings and wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Iraqi people. The telegram stresses, among other things, the mutual and wider interest for the further successful development of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Iraq as well as cooperation between the two nonaligned countries.

SOVIETIZATION OF AFGHANISTAN'S ARMY, ECONOMY

AU231942 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jul 84 p 4

[Dragoslav Rancic article: "Crisis in Southwest Asia: Sovietization of Afghanistan"]

[Excerpts] When the Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in 1979, they numbered 85,000 men, and the Afghan Army 80,000 men. Now there are about 110,000 Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan, and Karmal's army has been reduced by half: It has only 40,000 men. Every two of Karmal's soldiers are backed by five Soviet ones, foreign sources report.

The Army recently got political commissars like the Soviet one. However, even society is being molded and reorganized on the example of the Soviet system. The Soviets build factories, schools, and hospitals in towns, and the Afghan economy is being tied to the economies of the neighboring Soviet republics. The administration and the security service are also organized on the Soviet model. Karmal explains, however, that he is not denying the deep roots of tradition and asserts that "Islam is full of progressive principles" ("Islam supports the masses, and we support the rights of the masses. The Koran is against the exploiting classes, and so is this revolution").

The ideology nevertheless found its inspiration in the Soviet interpretation of historical materialism. "The revolution" is not socialist, but "popular and democratic, antifeudal, and anti-imperialist, with a socialist orientation," Karmal explains.

The Soviets know that they are not popular in Afghanistan, but they believe that their presence will be seen differently in 10 or 20 years time. They "have not been asked to go," and obviously they do not wish to, but they assess that the younger generations of Afghans will be gradually imbued with the new ideology and that the regime will be maintained with their military and political support.

'HOSTILE' SLOGANS DAUBED ALONG KOSOVO HIGHWAY

AU201742 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] A number of slogans with hostile content were found this morning on the Prizren-Suvareka highway. The slogans were daubed on the highway between the villages of (Lutuguave and Korishe) in the night of 18-19 July and extended over 100 meters. The security organs are making maximum efforts to detect the perpetrators of this hostile deed.

SERBIA'S STAMBOLIC DISCUSSES NATIONAL RELATIONS

AU202053 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Speech by Ivan Stambolic, president of the LC of Serbia, in Bujanovac on 20 July -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Not long ago we faced an attempt at a counterrevolution in Kosovo, with attacks on the fundamental achievements of our revolution. We are still facing slogans and diversions aimed at destroying Yugoslavia and Serbia. The attack was suppressed, but we are left with seeking more complete answers to the question: What to do in Kosovo in the future and how to develop the brotherhood and unity of the Albanians, Serbs, and Montenegrins. It is in this direction that we must direct the main part of our forces, here we must find the correct solutions, build the bridges of understanding, co-operation, mutual confidence, and mutual respect.

Also in the future we will resolutely, and with all available means, settle accounts with anyone who attacks the country's unity, who tries to [word indistinct] what had been created by the blood and will of all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. [applause] No one will take away even an inch of this country, and for this reason, if need be, we will respond to force with strength and unity. [applause] This is our position, our lasting and clear position. All internal enemies and those who are inciting against self-managing Socialist Yugoslavia from abroad can again be assured of this.

However, along with a consistent implementation of the Constitution and the laws that protect the equality of all our peoples and nationalities and a peaceful life of all citizens, it is necessary that we work much more on the programs that will, both in Kosovo and in all nationally mixed circles such as this one, bring people closer together. With a more rapid association of labor and pooling of resources and knowledge, it will be demonstrated that the multinational circles are not condemned to hatred and fear, to periodic persecution and emigration, to all that which the nationalities offer them.

All peoples are now facing a fateful trial: They will either learn to live together, or they will disappear. The nationalists are offering this second choice. There is no people or country in this Balkan area exposed to the winds who or which in the distant or recent past did not experience firsthand the evils of conquerors and exploiters and all the misfortunes of nationalist selfishness and hatred. Such a past has not bypassed Albania either. The Albanian people have also not forgotten this past and do not want it to be repeated. For this reason the Albanians should be the first to eradicate all attempts at irredentism at the roots and to build their future on different foundations, on foundations of full equality and understanding with all other peoples. This also applies to the Serbian people.

The Serbian Communists and true patriots have long since adopted the warnings of the first Serbian socialists, Svetozar Markovic, Filip Tucovic, and others, who warned their compatriots that they could not be free in Serbia as long as their bourgeoisie oppressed and persecuted the neighboring peoples. The Serbian Communists have remained consistent to the teachings of these workers' freedom-lovers.

The Albanian nationalists are also fanning up other nationalisms. Thus, for instance, they provide impetus for Serbian nationalists with avenging slogans about the danger to Serbs not only in Kosovo, but throughout Yugoslavia. Hence, although the nationalists of different peoples and nationalities attack each other verbally, they, in fact, also cooperate because they serve the same goal -- the destruction of Yugoslavia, and are prepared to join the devil to achieve this goal.

You, who live in nationally mixed areas, know best that disagreements and quarrels with neighbors do not lead to anything good. Both in Serbia and Yugoslavia, just as here in Bujanovac, a richer and more peaceful life depends directly on our readiness to open ourselves nationally, to cooperate economically and culturally, to help each other; simply, that we live in a fraternal harmony and full mutual understanding, that we protect brotherhood and unity, and that we strengthen the class alliance of Yugoslavia's workers class. [applause]

19 JULY REPUBLICS, PROVINCES CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS

LD192049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 19 Jul 84

["Session of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces - proceedings" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- At the beginning of the session today, the delegates discussed the report of the Federal Executive Council on the implementation of the policy of socioeconomic development last year and in the first 6 months of this year, along with an estimate of the development possibilities next year. Branko Sotra, delegate from Bosnia and Hercegovina, stressed that some positive results have undoubtedly been achieved in the past period. This refers above all to the increase in production and in exports. However, the analysis of the Federal Executive Council says nothing at all about the quality of these results and about the possibilities of continuing such a trend.

Nikola Kmezic assessed the increases in production and exports as significant indices but he pointed out that they are more a result of interventionist measures than of a fundamental application of the attitudes contained in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

Krsta Avramovic spoke about the significance of economic measures and of their adoption at the right time. He noted that the results achieved so far this year would have been even better had there been greater efficiency in this sphere and persistence with consistent respect for the laws, social agreements, and other regulations. At the end of his speech Avramovic stressed that experiences gathered this year show that it is exceptionally important to enter 1985 with regulations prepared beforehand which will exert an influence on the methods of economic activities.

Jovan Bogicevic (Kosovo) noted that the materials presented to the delegates "deal with many relevant matters," but least of all with the gravest problem -- with our debts to foreign creditors. How is it possible, this delegate asked, that the country is incurring debts under such difficult conditions while at the same time our exporting economy has in its accounts abroad over $1.6 billion while banks and various missions have perhaps an even greater foreign exchange amount? This money is being kept there for one-sided interests at the expense of the interest of the country as a whole. At the same time, there is an evident lack of export strategy which is a prerequisite for paying up debts successfully and for supplying the economy with necessary raw materials, energy and reproduction material. Thus according to some calculations, due to the existing method of linking up exports and imports, about $700 million alone were lost last year. It is also necessary to ascertain urgently which goods Yugoslavia should export, in which sphere we are competitive on the world market instead of as at present exporting all sorts of things at any price. Not even much more developed countries have such a fragmentation in their exports.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces today postponed the debate on the Long-Term Development Plan of Yugoslavia in the the period from 1985 to 1995. The reason for this postponment is the fact that the Federal Executive Council has not yet submitted to the Assembly the draft of the plan. Explaining to delegates the reason for this delay, Spasoje Medenica, member of the Federal Executive Council said that the Federal Planning Institute prepared on time a preliminary analysis of the possibilities of the long term development. However, in the debates by working bodies of the SFRY Assembly the delegates presented numerous comments and objections to that material and this has called for additional research and preparation of relevant analytical and documentary material.

In Spasoje Medenica's view, all necessary consultations will be completed in a few days and the Federal Executive Council will adopt a draft plan by the end of July at the latest. In line with this, the Federal Executive Council will submit this draft to the Yugoslav Assembly by 31 July at the latest.

The delegates accepted this explanation and decided that the draft social plan should be discussed by Assembly committees in the second half of September.

The chamber then discussed the draft decision on the basic guidelines of the socio-economic development and the frameworks of the economic policy of Yugoslavia for the period between 1986 and 1990, which should be adopted by the end of this year. The introductory report on this plan document was submitted by Milos Sindjic, director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning.

The chamber went on to adopt working conclusions which say that the draft of this decision should be submitted to the Assemblies of the Republics and Provinces, the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia and to sociopolitical organizations in the federation. They will in turn submit their comments to the Chamber by 1 November; coordination by the Chamber's working bodies will last until 25 November, and thus the decision can be adopted as early as the end of November.

Following the debate the Chamber adopted the report of the Federal Executive Council on the implementation of the policy of the socioeconomic development in 1983 and 1984, along with an estimate of the development in 1985. In endorsing basically the assessments, attitudes, and orientations contained in that material and in the introductory report by the vice president of the Federal Executive Council, the Chamber also formulated relevant conclusions.

The conclusions stressed that with the activities by economic subjects and by associated labor as a whole as well as by all social factors, certain initial results have been achieved with regard to reviving industrial production and exports, reducing the trade deficit, achieving greater coordination between consumption and income realized, improving the supply of the economy and the population and so forth.

The positive trends, however, have not stabilized and negative trends continue to manifest themselves in significant spheres of reproduction, such as, a high rate of inflation, a fall in the productivity of labor, a further drop in real personal incomes, a worsening of other qualitative factors of economic activity, and so forth. The material condition of development are still considerably restricted, above all due to the significant credit obligations toward other countries. The problems of inflation and pressures on price increases are particularly strong and show a tendency of increasing.

All measures which can increase the capability of the economy have not been taken. In this context, the openness of the tasks from the first stage of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and of the anti-inflation program is insufficient. Therefore, the Chamber believes that the Federal Executive Council should act resolutely along the course of implementing the agreed changes and initiate and propose solutions which will stimulate the consistent implementation of the orientations established by the long-term program. In this context, activity should be speeded up in order that several laws and social agreements, for which one has been waiting for some time already, be adopted during November of this year.

The Chamber also notes that the existing economic trends and relations in social reproduction as a whole indicate that the adopted goals of the socioeconomic development until the end of the year should not be changed, but that the activity on their consistent implementation should be intensified.

The conclusions adopted today also contain assessments on where changes should be made and how. Regarding prices, for instance, the conclusions say that efficient measures should be taken to have the agreed policy, determined by the projection for this year, consistently implemented. In cases of violation of this policy, primarily economic, and if necessary, other measures too should be taken, including the responsibility by organs and individuals. [as received]

Further measures should be taken in the direction of increasing the share of the economy in income disposal; tendencies of reviving production as a whole should be supported, activities by which conditions for the speedier development of export-oriented branches and of branches producing food, raw materials, reproduction material, and energy will be created, should be taken.

Measures should be taken particularly in the direction of achieving relevant agreements which will contribute to establishing more stable business relations between producers of raw materails and those processing them, and which will reduce the need for exports [as received] of raw materials and reproduction materials.

At all levels measures and activities to carry out autumn sowing and other business in agriculture should be adopted as soon as possible.

In the sphere of economic relations with other countries, measures should be taken to improve the structure of exports in the sense of stimulating exports of products at a higher processing phase and which include to the highest degree raw material and reproduction material from domestic resources.

The conclusions say that measures and activities should continue to be taken in the sphere of financial consolidation of the economy and of banks and of other beneficiaries of social resources and improving their general liquidity. Further, a unified system to resolve the exchange rate differences should be established and measures necessary to increase financial discipline and regulate debtor-creditor relations taken. It is necessary to take further measures also in developing the monetary credit and banking system in line with orientations contained in the long-term program.

The conclusions go on to stress that progress, began in order to create conditions for the strengthening of the material base of work through the allocation and distribution of income as well as of resources for personal income, should be supported and that the further drop in real personal incomes should be prevented.

By proceeding from the estimate that many existing problems will be carried over into 1985, the chamber stresses that the crucial tasks of the economic policy in 1985 should be to revise production further and more incisively, increase exports, reduce inflation, strengthen economic criteria and self-managing regulating of relations in social production, increase the share of income at the disposal of the economy, prevent the deepening of social problems, and protect the standard of living of the most threatened categories of the population. It will be necessary to continue to pursue a policy of speedier development of economically insufficiently developed republics and the speediest development of Kosovo. All-people's defense and social self-protection should continue to be strengthened.

The resolution on the country's socioeconomic development in 1985 must be prepared with the active participation of organizations of associated labor, while all the conditions of economic activity should be established by the end of the year. The Federal Executive Council as well as other organs and organizations should adopt their work program to these tasks and activities.

The work concerned with the adoption of the long-term plan of Yugoslavia and with preparations of new medium-term plans should be speeded up at all levels and it should also be ensured that these plans are prepared and adopted within agreed deadlines.

At the end of the conclusions, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces stresses that it is of fundamental significance that every exponent of planning proceeds, from the very beginning, from the need to have the development in the next period based on orientations of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces then adopted conclusions endorsing "measures and activities aimed at developing artisan craft industry in the service of implementing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

Following the debate, the Chamber adopted conclusions which note that at the beginning of March the necessary conditions to apply the Law on Foreign Exchange Business and Credit Relations With Other Countries were completed and most of the sublaws adopted, some essential provisions of the law are still not being fully implemented.

The Chamber then adopted the report of the mandate-immunity commission about relieving two delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces from Bosnia and Hercegovina and about the election of their replacements. Instead of Ana Jovanovic and Salko Oruc who have taken up new assignments, the new delegates of the Chamber from the above-mentioned republic are Luka Reljic and Salko Selimovic. The Chamber also adopted the other proposal by the mandate-immunity and commission referring to the relief and election of individual members of the working bodies of this chamber and of the joint working bodies of the Assembly.

Today's session, the last before the summer recess, was concluded by adopting the work plan of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces for the period from September till December of this year.

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT PARTY, STATE MEETINGS

10 July LCY Presidium

AU231757 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2110 GMT on 10 July carries a 1-minute video report on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium meeting that day, adopting the draft conclusion of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee on the implementation of the leading role of the LC and the strengthening of its ideological and action unity.

The clip shows the Presidium meeting in the usual Belgrade hall at the large doughnut-shaped table. Only sections of the table are shown, with unseen gaps between. In addition to Ali Sukrija and Dimce Belovski, the following can be recognized among those seen to attend the session: Dusan Dragosavac, Jure Bilic, Hamdija Pozderac, Nikola Stojanovic, Vlado Janzic, Andrej Marinc, Milan Kucan, Miljan Radovic, Dragoslav Markovic, Petar Matic, and Dobrivoje Vidic.

11 July Presidency

AU201631 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 11 July carries a 50-second film clip on the SFRY Presidency session on that day chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, which heard a report by Milka Planinc on the implementation of the stabilization program.

The clip presents disjointed shots of the usual doughnut-shaped table and shows the following attending the session: clockwise, Stane Dolanc and Branko Mikulic; Veselin Djuranovic; Ali Sukrija, Lazar Mojsov, Nikola Ljubicic, and Sinan Hasani; and at the opposite side of the table: Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Branko Mamula, federal secretary for defense; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and three unrecognized men.